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JUNE, 1889.



Farmer



OUR 26TH YEAR.

A Monthly Magazine, \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

WALWORTH & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Lives Saved

By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. M. Hetzler, Annadel, Tenn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life in 1881.

W. V. Gill, Allendale, S. C., testifies: "I have great confidence in your medicines. I have no doubt Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life

E. Bragdon, Palestine, Texas, says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

J. I. M'Her, Editor Lutheran Home, Luray, Va., writes: "I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has, also, on my recommendation, been used by others with the happiest results."

Rev. W. W. Atwater, Rutland, Vt., certifies: "My wife was attacked with a bronchial trouble, which we feared would prove fatal. As physicians failed to afford relief, we began giving Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She is now in perfect health, and attributes her recovery to Ayer's Cherry Pecioral."

H. H. Woodal, Editor Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa., certifies: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has saved my life. After having suffered for some time from a disease of the lungs, induced by bad colds, and when my friends thought I could not recover, I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In three months I was well."

John Meyer, Florence, W. Va., writes: "I have taken all your medicines, and keep them constantly in my house. I believe

ry Pectoral saved my life some years ago."

Every Day

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral come to hand.

'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has relieved my cough more effectively than any medicine I ever used. - Chas. Freeman, Charlestown, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of chronic broughitis in two months, when the local doctors considered my case incurable."-J. B. Lardinois, Rosiere, Wis.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of the asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly relieved by the same remedy. gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. S. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Rock, Nebr.

J. Wilmot Payne, Monrovia, Liberia, writes: "About eight months ago I was attacked by a cough. I tried a great variety of remedies, but without effect. I became reduced to a skeleton, and supposed consumption had laid hold of me. A friend having heard of my illness, came to see me, bringing with him a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which he recommended from personal experience. I began to take this medicine at once, and very soon realized its value. I am thankful to say that it cured me, and I am, to-day, enjoying the best of health."

R. M. Hawkins, Palestine, Tex., says: "Abont eight years ago I had a severe and dangerous cough. After trying many remedies, I took

ry Pectoral.

which effected a permanent cure." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | Sold by all Druggists. | Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



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Quick-and Wells. Inventor of the Latest Improved Hydraulic Rams, by Which means one-half MORE water can be elevated than by any other Ram which means one-half MORE water can be elevated than by any other Ram which means one-half more water can be elevated than by any other Ram which means one-half more water can be elevated than by any other Ram which means one-half more made; and inventor and just patented the only Perfect Sanitary, Positive made; and inventor and just patented the only Perfect Sanitary, Positive made; and inventor and just patented that water-closet Tank.—No basins or plungers or complicated fixtures needed—and Syphon Closet Tanks and plungers or complicated fixtures needed—and Syphon Closet Tanks and patent Grease Traps to attach to pipes from Sinks to prevent pipes from stopping un.

Buildings. VENTILATION OF ICE-HOUSES, DAIRIES, WELLS, &c., and inventor of "The Ventilated Milk Can or Cream Raisers, by which and inventor of "The Ventilated Milk Can or Terrels' Gas Machines, means tailk can be kept sweet six days. Agent for Terrels' Gas Machines, means tailk can be kept sweet six days. Agent for Terrels' Gas Machines, means tailk can be kept sweet six days. Agent for Terrels' Gas Machines, the Work. For Lighting country Residences, and Institutes and small towns, the best in the world.

Cooking Ranges, Fire Place Stoves to heat upper rooms; Hot Air Furnaces, &c. One of my specialties is the old RELIABLE REGULATING HALLADAY PUMPING and GEARED WIND MILLS, for Pumping water, Shelling corn, Grinding all kinds of grain, Cutting hay, fodder, Sawing wood, in fact turning all

The Halladay has proven itself to be the best Wind Mill ever erected, and has more power. At the late Agricultural Fair held at Philadelphia, in a public trial, the Halladay pumped one-half more water than either of its five competitors. It is guaranteed in material and workmanship and to do all it is recommended.

Also for sale the "IXL" Chopping Mill, the "IXL" Feed Cutter and the "IXL" Corn Sheller, Saw Tables, &c.

Repairs of all the above kinds of work attended to. Send for Circular.

Brawings and Estimates Made, and Plans Furnished and Will Contract for Any of the above Work.

Pleuro-Pneumonia

Hog Cholera.

Dr. LEMAY, V. S. Late Inspector of Stock for the State of Maryland, says:

From a chemical analysis I find Prof. John's Stock Powder to be the best remedy known for the prevention and cure of Pleuro-Pneumonia and Hog Cholera and confidently recommend it as a safe and beneficial tonic.

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One Pound Package, 25 Cents. Also, Put up in 25 lb. Boxes for Dairyman's Use. PREPARED ONLY BY

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This Threshing-machine received the highest award of any at the Centennial Exhibition; the two last Cold Medals given at the Centennial Exhibition; the two last Cold Medals given at the Centennial Exhibition; the two last Cold Medals given at the Centennial to the same and the cold that the cold the cold

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BALTIMORE, MD.

HEAD-QUARTERS AND GENERAL AGENCY OF THE EAST, FOR THE

ch are unequaled for either Ensuage or Dry-fodder. All sizes from the hand-maching country. Possess all the lotes (set, strongest and most powerful Cutter ever built in any country. Possess all the lotes (set, strongest and most powerful Cutter ever built in any country. Possess all the lotes (possess) including Patent Safety Fly-wheel. Ensuage cutters are one of the specialities (provements, including Patent Safety Fly-wheel. Ensuage under the management. Only of the lot of the specialities of the specialities of the specialities of the specialities of the specialities. The specialities of the spec



Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Conomy.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

W REW FARM,

Vol. XXVI.

BALTIMORE, June 1889.

No. 6.

THE WHITELY BINDER, AGAIN.

Last month we published the account of the new Whitely Solid Steel Binder, giving its great advantages and calling the especial attention of our readers to it. It is of such importance to the farming community in general that we feel that we cannot do better than add this extra leaf to show what it has already accomplished.

It will be remembered that we mentioned the waste of grain in the ordinary binder, placing the waste at 75 cents an acre. We find in a circular of a western company, that a large box has been attached to save this waste, and they assert that this box, which only receives a small portion of it, saves an average of a bushel an acre. This at \$1.00 a bushel would soon amount to a large sum—\$100.00 for every 100 acres. But the Whitely Open End Solid Steel Binder saves all the waste. Why not get this at once?

The accompanying articles from different sources, show its perfect working so plainly, that we cannot do better than place them before our readers. [Ed. Maryland Farmer.

The Springfield Republic-Times says:

FIRST BLOOD.

For the New Whitely Binder-Public Trial in Maryland Rye Fields with Highest Success.

Mr. William N. Whitely received the following telegram this morning, from Sonthern Maryland, where Mr. Bayley is testing the new Whitely steel machines. The dispatch speaks for itself, and removes all possible doubt of the successful operation of this new binder:

TELEGRAM.

ROCKY RIDGE, Md., May 17, 1889. William N. Whitely, Springfield, O.:

We started the new steel binder yesterday in heavy green rye, six feet high. The grain was wet, and the ground wet and hilly, but the machine worked perfectly. This binder is destined to excel all other machines. The bundle carrier is the best that I ever saw. WILLIAM BAYLEY.

NASH, TEXAS, May 9, '89 D. B. Bullard & Son, Woxahachie:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, have this day witnessed one of the White-



ley binders at work in Joe Meharg's wheat, and we do say that this machine does the best work we ever saw a machine do. As to draft, we think it the lightest we ever saw. We started this up with two mules, and think that three will pull it without any trouble at all. And as to simplicity, we think it the simplest we ever saw. Respectfully,

JOHN HARRISON, A. S. MEHARG, JOE MEHARG, GEO. CRUTCHER, W. A. PALMER.

The Whitely factories will be crowded from now till the end of the season for all they can do, as the success of the new machines and the splendid crop prospects warrant them in making the largest number of machines possible.

From the *Emmitsburg Chronicle*, of May 18th 1889.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The Operation of a New Machine which will Prove a Great Saving to farmers. Good Work done without a Hitch under Unfavorable Circumstances.

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst., the first new Whitely Solid Steel Open End Binder ever operated in this part of the country was put to work on the farm of Messrs. Wm. H. Biggs & Bro., at that The trial was in green rve, from four to six feet high, which had been sown for ensilage, and without waste, it cut, bound and delivered the rye from the machine greatly to the satisfaction of all who witnessed it. The trial was made on rolling land, and whether up hill, down hill or along the side of the hill, it did its work perfectly, holding the grain firmly without scattering it even on the most The machine was started at hilly land. seven o'clock in the morning, while a heavy dew was yet on the rye; the canvass was completely soaked and water dropped from the reel slats, yet it elevated the heavy

grain and discharged the gavels in perfect order.

Several special points of interest in this machine are: 1st.—The open end elevator, the advantage of which over the old closed elevator was most striking, as the long rve was carried up the elevator straight, without breaking the straw or folding back. This suggested the important fact that the open end elevator, in handling ripe grain, would save the waste that the old box elevator would make, a saving that would very soon equal the first cost of a binder. 2nd.—The chain gear upon the master wheel in place of cog gearing, although severely tested, proved itself a success and is doubtless a great improvement over cog gear friction and complications. 3rd—The lightness of draught was demonstrated by the ease with which the machine was drawn by three horses.

The construction of the Whitely Solid Steel Binder shows decided advance and improvement in the simplicity of all points. The material used is steel and malleable iron.

Since the above we have the following

TELEGRAM.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., May 18th 1889. S. C. Lee & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

On this day the Whitely "Solid Steel Open End Binder" was tested in Green Rye to the perfect satisfaction of farmers and all present. It demonstrated the fact that the Open End Binder would speedily drive the old boxed elevator Binders entirely out of the market. All were convinced that the Whitely Open End Binder will quickly save in grain the price. One horse pulled this Binder one round in Green Rye cutting and binding. Competition are amazed and desperate. The Whitely Steel Binder and Solid Steel Mower has driven them into the last ditch.

F. K. GREGORY.
SMITH & CLEMENTS.



Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Conomy.

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89 REW FARM,

Vol. XXVI.

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No. 6.

CATCHING THE COLT.

With forehead star and silver tail, And three white feet to match, The gay, half-broken, sorrel colt, Which one of us could catch?

"I can," said Dick, "I'm good for that;"
He slowly shook his empty hat,—
"She'll think 'tis full of corn," said he;
"Stand back and she well come to me."

Her head the shy, proud creature raised,
As 'mid the daisy flowers she gazed;
Then down the hill, across the brook,
Delaying yet, her way she took;
Then changed her pace, and, moving quick,
She hurried on and came to Dick.
"Ha! ha!" he cried, "I've caught you, Beck."
And put the halter round her neck.

But soon there came another day, And, eager for a ride,— "I'll go and catch the colt again; I can," said Dick, with pride.

So up the stony pasture lane,
And up the hills he trudged again;
And when he saw the colt, as slow
He shook his old hat to and fro,
"She'll think 'tis full of corn," he thought,
"And I shall have her quickly caught.
Beck! Beck!" he called; and at the sound
The restless beauty looked around,
Then made a quick, impatient turn,
And galloped off amid the fern.

And when beneath a tree she stoped,
And leisurely some clover chopped,
Dick followed after, but in vain;
His hand was just upon her mane,
When off she flew as flies the wind,
And, panting, he pressed on behind
Down through the brake, the brook across,
O'er bushes, thistles, mounds and moss,
Till, breathless, Dick sank down at last;
Threw by, provoked, his empty hat—
"The colt," he said, "remembers that!
There's always trouble from deceit,
I'll never try again to cheat!"
—Selected.

THE EXPOSITION: SEP. 9-14.

A Pleasant Gathering.

Pres, Frank Brown, the generous Host.

Speeches and Pledges.

Good work for the Future.

Hon. Frank Brown, president of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, with his usual munificence and foresight, invited the Editors of the State to lunch at the Eutaw House on May 6th.

The object of the gathering, which was large and from every portion of the State,

was to create an interest in the September Exposition and to arrange means of making it familiar to the farmers in all our counties.

An address was offered by the host at the appointed hour and several documents read, showing the progress of the good work up to the present. The convention was then organized, and after some desultory but profitable speech making, in order to bring something for practical action before the convention, H. R. Walworth, of the Maryland Farmer, offered the following resolution which was discussed with animation and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we will publish in our columns such articles of information and news as shall emanate from the Maryland State Agricultural Society, in order to give to the farming community a full knowledge of the exposition proposed by that society. And, further, that the president of the society be requested to furnish a copy of the resolution to every paper in the state.

This was followed by the appointment of a secretary in each county to co-operate with the principal body to secure the representation of products, stock, &c. from all parts of the State.

It was generally felt that Maryland in the rush for the South and the West had been overlooked by those seeking homes or points for investment, and this was partly to be accounted for, from the fact of a great lack of systematic advertising.

Other regions had made known their advantages by extensive and persistent use of the press. Even the papers of our own State had been filled up with the advertisements from the South or the West. Florida, California, Kansas or Colorado, and all the intermediate localities, were to be read in large type, while Maryland was

hardly mentioned there as a field for the enterprising.

It was considered one of the best means of remedying this want of knowledge, to make of this Exposition an exceedingly attractive source of information, and, mindful that the great influence of the words of the Editors themselves was needed, Pres. Frank Brown called them for consultation.

When the matter had been placed before them plainly, the resolve was unanimously made to set forth in the columns of the press of our State so strongly the value of the Exposition that our people should everywhere realize it, and thus become awake to the great possibilities in store for Maryland in the future.

The immediate attractions will be the representation of the battle of North Point on the 12th of September on the Pimlico grounds; the dedication of the new Post Office in Baltimore on the evening of the 12th; the attack of the fleet on Fort McHenry on the evening of the 13th on the bay; the great procession of trades in Baltimore.

These are prominent attractions, but many others will be on hand which cannot now be definitely mentioned. Fine Stock, and fine Horses especially, will be in profusion and it is hoped an impetus will be given to thoroughbred Stock throughout the State.

The President and the different departments of the Government, the city government and the many organizations in Baltimore, will lend all the aid in their power to make this Exposition a grand success. It will indeed be an event such as is only to be experienced once in an ordinary life time.

The business being happily disposed of luncheon was announced and the large body of invited guests proceeded to the tables, fairly loaded with appetizing and attractive viands. Then followed more speeches, more pledges, more individual resolves, votes of thanks, cordial greetings and gradually the pleasant throng dispersed.

It is to be hoped that the work will be thoroughly done by the press, so that a great success may be achieved for the Exposition and for every part of our beautiful Maryland.

THE POET WHITTIER TO THE FARMER.

The Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society held a farmers' institute recently, which was largely attended. The questions discussed were "How to best utilize the waste of the farm," and, "How farmers could best employ their time in winter."

An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of the following letter from John G. Whittier:

DAVID LOW, SECRETARY ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Dear Friend:
—Thy letter conveying the congratulations and kind wishes of the Essex County Agricultural Society at its meeting on the 28th ult., I have read with no common satisfaction. No birthday has given me more pleasure.

My ancestors since 1640 have been farmers in Essex county. I was early initiated into the mysteries of farming as it was practiced seventy years ago, and worked faithfully on the old Haverhill homestead until, at the age of thirty years, I was compelled to leave it, greatly to my regret. Ever since, if I have envied anybody, it has been the hale, strong farmer, who could till his own acre, and if he needed help, could afford to hire it, because he was able to lead the work himself.

I have lived to see a great and favorable

change in the farming population of Essex county. The curse of intemperance is now almost unknown among them, the rumseller has no mortgage on the lands. As a rule they are intelligent, well informed, and healthy, interested in public affairs self-respectful and respected, independent landholders, fally entitled, if any class is, to the name of gentlemen.

It may be said that they are not millionaires, and that their annual gains are small. But, on the other hand, the farmer rests secure while other occupations and professions are in constant fear of disaster; his dealings directly and honestly with the Almighty is safer than speculation; his life is no game of chance and his investments in the earth are better than in stock companies and syndicates.

As to profits, if our farmers could care less for the comfort of themselves and families, if they could consent to live as their ancestors once lived, and as the pioneers in new countries now live, they could with present facilities, no doubt, double their incomes. But what a pitiful gain this would be at the expense of the delicacies and refinements that make life worth living. No better proof of real gains can be found than the creation of pleasant homes for the comfort of age and the happiness of youth.

When the great English critic, Matthew Arnold, was in this country, on returning from a visit in Essex county, he remarked that while the land looked to him rough and unproductive, the landlord's houses seemed neat and often elegant. "But where," he asked, "do the tenants, the working people live?" He seemed surprised when I told him that the tenants were the landlords and the workers the owners.

Let me return my sincere thanks to the Essex Agricultural Society for the kind message conveyed in thy letter, and with the best wishes for its continued prosperity and usefulness, I am truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

POOR OR NO FENCE.

"A poor fence is rather more troublesome than no fence, because it becomes a means of educating cattle in vicious ways -a temptation to which they yield readily and soon become proficient in breaking or leaping barriers." This is one of the strongest arguments against poor fences that can be urged; otherwise orderly cattle, by the temptation of a faulty fence, are induced to leave an enclosure, and having taken one step, the next follows more easily, and but little time is required to make an animal one of the most disorderly, and such that even a good fence will present no barrier against. - The Husbandman.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR

"Can a young man marry comfortably on \$500 a year?" asks a correspondent. Yes, he can; but he will be deucedly uncomfortable afterward.—Burlington Free Press.

It is to be regretted that such positions are taken by the newspapers of the day. We have known more really comfortable and contented families, whose yearly incomes were less than five hundred dollars, than we have known whose income was more

The world, and especially the United States, is rapidly tending to show, extravagance and idleness. And the newspapers published in the cities, the concentrated hot beds of corruption, are leading and inculcating an unnatural and unhealthy style of domestic life.

Respectable and intelligent families, who are strictly performing all of the duties

of a Christian civilization, and are enjoying all of the social and physical comforts of life, are living on the income of the head of the family at twenty dollars per month. And a family properly mated, each of whom had been early educated in practical and useful industry, and not corrupted, or their ambition for show and parade inflamed by contact with fashionable idleness and folly, can and do live as happily as the millionaire with his brown stone front.

Such families perform more of the duties and requirements of Christian families than do the devotees of fashion, who falsely claim that society has so many claims on their time and attention that they have no inclination to either raise or look after the safety, morals or education of their children, the highest duty and happiest employment of either man or woman.

Fiction, fashion and folly are depriving the world of more than half of their true and rational enjoyment. The idea that a man and wife cannot live happily and comfortably on \$500 per year, is begotten of a vitiated and hot-bed style of living.

Professional men who charge four times as much for services as they honestly earn, and tradesmen who usually charge exorbitant profits, may lead in a system of high living, in idleness and folly corrupting and inflaming the ideas and fashions all about them. They set the world on a strain to ape them and editors join in the chorus, that a family who attempt to live on five hundred dollars "will be deucedly uncomfortable."

Many of the noblest and best families on earth commenced housekeeping on less than five hundred dollars per year—many who are now the brightest ornaments to society, and occupying the highest positions of honor and profit, would testify that they have lived as comfortable and happily on less than five hundred dollars, as they do

now on five or ten thousand per year. And if we should appeal to them they would sustain us in this position. And those sickly, sentimental editors who are discouraging young folks about marrying who have not over five hundred dollars per year, are upholding an injurious standard and greatly detracting from the real happiness of the world.—lowa State Register.

COMMON SENSE-SCIENCE.

Prof. Rogers of the Kansas Agr. College prints in The Industrialist, the College paper, the following very appropriate words on the above subject:

"Many people seem to think that science and scientific methods occupy a plane above and entirely distinct from the plane where common sense rules. They act as though they believed that scientific truths were of a radically different nature from the truths of ordinary observation. The student often begins the study of a science with the idea that he is to deal with things which are unrelated to what he has learned before.

All this is untrue. Science does not occupy a plane unconnected with ordinary knowledge. Science and common sense are both in the same plane; an inclined plane perhaps with science above. The simplest truths of every-day life are the beginnings of science. Scientific methods are nothing but common-sense methods refined and made more efficient. The student who leaves behind common sense when he takes up the study of science will surely fail. Nowhere is it more necessary to success.

Although common sense and science do not differ in kind, and there is no definite division line between them, still they do differ in degree. Science is superior from the fact that its conclusions are far more accurate. Again, science differs from

common sense in the much greater certainty of its predictions."

The great objection among farmers is not to science, but to the profuse use of scientific terms and scientific names of common things, by the writers who attempt to apply science to farming.

THE DOG.

From our Exchanges we clip some few items on the dog. While we know of many deeds of noble dogs and feel disposed to give to them all the credit to which they are entitled; we are emphatically opposed to the general claim that the common dog is of any value on the farm:

The Massachusetts legislature considered a bill providing "that all dogs shall be restrained from going at large (except in charge of the keeper) upon their owner's premises, as other domestic animals are required to be."

Over \$10.000 worth of sheep were killed by dogs in Calhoun county last year, and the flock-owners want a heavy tax put on the dogs.—*Michigan Farmer*.

"I think I would annihilate, if I could, every dog in the land for the cow's sakes. A kind and conscientious farmer said he always sent the laziest man he had after the cows, and when he had none lazy enough to suit he went himself. The farmer who will allow thoughtless boys to stone, and dogs to bite and hurry his cows with full and heavy udders, ought to learn to better subserve his own interests by being prosecuted for cruelty to animals,"

—A Farmer Cor.

There is great advantage in securing good blooded stock, but the profits of the herd or flock depend equally as much on the care as on the blood.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

Always inclined to be indulgent to every bird, no matter what reports to its disadvantage reach us, we cut out the following article for our Maryland Farmer. Since doing so, the report of the U. S. Agr. Dept. on this bird is at hand, and throws its conclusions wholly against it. We give the extract, however, as an item worth reading:

Even the kind-hearted John Burroughs has given a reluctant assent to the popular verdict against the English sparrow. But a popular outcry is not always well-founded. The noisy, pugnacious, often greedy little bird has such hosts of enemies that it is only manly to see if popular prejudice is not going too far, and whether or not the English spacrow is a wholly bad bird.

Some years ago I lived in a town in Western New York, not far from Rochester. In my garden was a fine peach tree, full of blossoms. As I lived in the outskirts of the town, a sparrow at that time, seldom had been seen in the garden.

One day a neighbor not two blocks away said to me: "The English sparrows are destroying all the peach blossoms! Smith and his boys are shooting all that come in his yard. But I won't fight the birds. As I can afford it, I prefer to buy my peaches."

"Smith and his boys" sayed the blossoms, but got barely fifty peaches from a dozen trees and those were mostly too wormy to be used. My tree, untouched by the "blossom destroyers," had less than a dozen peaches, and they were wormy; while the friend who allowed the English sparrows to work their own sweet will had about a half-bushel of fair-cheeked, full-sized, beautiful peaches.

At the time when the blossoms were

covering the trees, I had a newspaper controversy (through a Geneva journal) with a Rochester fruit grower on this same subject, for I had examined hundreds of blossoms and found the germ of some insects in most of them. I insisted then, and still do insist, that the sparrows destroyed only such blossoms as not only would have destroyed the fruit for that year, but for many subsequent years. There are portions of Illinois in which farmers are unable to raise wheat on account of the insect known as weevil. But a great outcry is made that the English sparrow destroys wheat! How many have made any examination of what was being destroyed in order to tell positively whether the wheat was sound or not? Now, sons of farmers, you may help settle the question. It is not an unknightly deed to defend the character of an unpopular bird.

Put down in a clear space one peck of sound wheat; then ten feet away put down one peck of wheat that is full of weevil; then stand back and wait and just notice what the sparrows do.

I believe that you will find that invariably the diseased wheat will be eaten first. If the birds are very hungry they may afterwards take good wheat. But even boys eat as long as they are hungry.

For centuries the crow, too, has been shot at, destroyed and abused by men; and to-day how few know, or will believe, the good that crows do in agriculture. I refuse to let any one disturb crows when they settle on my newly planted cornfields, and my neighbors, here in Southern Maryland, have to replant far more than I do. I do not dispute that the crows take some toll destroying the cut-worms; but I think them entitled to as much as they take.

I took a neighbor through his own cornfield and offered him a dollar for every ear of corn (not yet fully ripe) which had been partially eaten by the crows but which did not show traces of the cornworm. He could not find one from which the crow had not first taken the worm. In no case could a sound ear be found that had been disturbed by the crows. Still the same man continues to shoot the crows.

Entomology and ornithology, in their practical application are branches of agriculture, and there is need of much post-graduate study in the gardens and fields. These sciences cannot be fully learned in the schools.—L. J Atwater, in Wide Awake.

PRUNING.

By the Hon. Ellwood Cooper, President of the State Board of Horticulture, before the Fruit Growers' Convention at National City:

It would be well first to consider the physical structure of the plant, its constitution, and what sort of training will best develop it for its future uses.

All of us know, so far as the animal kingdcm is concerned, that we should aim first at the cultivation of a strong body. The more symmetrical it is, the greater is the strength and the greater the power of endurance. In the human species the fruit is the measure of the mental, moral and physical powers; but no matter how much we devote our attention to these powers, if the physical part be neglected and the constitution weak, we do not expect that full result we otherwise would if the body and constitution were vigorous.

Just so we should reason regarding the plant, and first devote our attention to the trunk and its branches. They should be naturally developed.

If you cut off the stem close to the ground, you will never have a natural tree; you never can have a tree of near its full size; in other words, you cultivate a bush.

Much has been said about the fruit trees running out and failing to reproduce themselves from their seeds, and their being in a few years subject to all kinds of diseases, and failing to live and give the fruit that was expected.

This failure has been attributed to continued ingrafting, no account being taken of the continued fruit forcing. In my opinion it is wholly due to the latter course.

A close observer will notice that in all cases the graft will grow more vigorously on the seedling than the seedling itself. The graft is all right and ready if it gets the proper healthy circulation of sap; but the root being sick, all its forces are soon given out at an early age and the plant dies.

If you force the intellectual training of your children, you will develop the brain too rapidly, which will rob the vitality, and they may die before they reach that age at which they could reproduce themselves. At any rate, continue such training, and in a few generations the race will run out. It is none the less true with plant life.

We come now to the question: What is the natural condition of these trees?

Most of you perhaps have seen the wild cherry, the wild peach, the wild plum, the crabapple—if not these, other trees—growing in their natural state; and where not growing too thickly they all have well-developed trunks, at least six feet high from the ground, with a leader, from which come the branches, symmetrical on every side. In other words, you see a perfect tree, capable of resisting all the elements; planted by nature, in its natural condition; which will live for a very long period.

Why do you send to these trees for seeds? Because their life germ is perfect; they have not been scalped and forced by unnatural conditions and rendered unfit for reproduction.

The thing to do, therefore, in fruit growing, is to devote everything to the trunk and its branches during the first few years. Cultivate a trunk at least five to five and a half feet from the ground. Cultivate a leader from that trunk and lateral branches, always with an upward tendency.

You will have a tree in fifteen or twenty years that will bear two, three and four times as much fruit. You will have a tree to give fruit after three or four generations of your trees are gone.

I will admit that your so-called scientifically pruned trees, as described by the different members, and accepted as the thing to do to get the best result, will give fruit earlier; that it will be more cheaply gathered; and that the trunk will be protected from the sun; but if we are planting an orchard for twenty-five or one hundred years, there will be no such comparison.

The trunk can easily be protected by artificial means for ten years.

As to picking, some way should be devised to overcome the difficulties by a small ontlay.

Should you take six or seven years to cultivate and train your tree, without any fruit, you would be greatly the gainer in the end.

Scientifically I am opposed to your scalping method. First, last and always, I believe in high pruning, and in training a tree as it was naturally intended to grow. You cannot get fruit without wood and leaves. The nearer you approach the natural condition, the better and stronger the fruit. In less than another generation this will be better understood, and low pruning a thing of the past.—Cal. Fruit Grower.

Rich soil brings paying crops.

CIDER VINEGAR.

What shall we do with our surplus apples; Such as you cannot sell for table fruit or evaporating may be profitably made into vinegar.

While the public cider mill is seldom what it should be, through mismanagement, it will answer if you cannot afford to purchase one of your own; but insist that your apples be ground by themselves, before rotting.

Barrels for storing the cider are expensive, but will last a long time if painted. Rusting hoops destroy most cider barrels. Large vats (wooden cisterns) are often used, but they cost nearly as much as whiskey barrels, and are less convenient.

Cider will not change into vinegar in cool cellars, but will remain as poor cider for years, and ultimately lose all life. The cider should be removed in May where the heat will work upon it, in some sunny spot out doors. Take out the bung and thrust in its place a long necked bottle, which keeps out insects, and attracts heat. If you can spare a pailful of vinegar to put in each barrel of cider, it will hasten the making of vinegar; but without this you will have mild vinegar by fall, when the barrels must be returned to the cellar, and will not have to be thus exposed again.

Vinegar thus made will be too strong for table use. Grocers never sell it full strength, but dilute it nearly one half.

You cannot make vinegar without attention, but it is a simple affair, and anyone can succeed. It is a profitable method of using surplus fruit. Owing to rigorous inspection, whiskey vinegar and other bogus kinds are not as largely consumed as formerly.

In removing crops from the soil we take away plant food. This is the chief cause of soil exhaustion.

FOULTRY.

PEKIN DUCKS.

This variety of duck has only been known in Europe for about a dozen years.

It is probably the best layer of all ducks, and where eggs are chiefly sought for it can be recommended, as it will thrive almost anywhere, being a capital forager.

With respect to size, it is most deceptive, for the abundance of feather gives it the appearance of a large duck, whereas it is much smaller than the Aylesbury or the Rouen.

The flesh also does not compare well in flavor with these breeds, being rather dry. In shape it differs from every other variety of duck, being totally devoid of keel, and the carriage almost upright, not unlike the penguin, for the legs are placed far back on the body. The head is short and thick, and the bill strong and stout.

The color of the Pekin should be of a light canary yellow tinge, as if the under coat were yellow and the upper white. A pure white Pekin may be found, but the canary yellow is to be preferred. The bill is of a deep orange, the eye black, the legs and feet a bright orange, and small in bone.

The following are the general characteristics of the Pekin duck or drake:

Bill—Broad, and of a medium length. Head—Rising from the bill in an arch, as in the call duck.

Neck—Longish, carried very high, and also sometimes slightly curved like a swan's.

Eye-Large.

Body—Deep and full carried, very erect, with the stern almost on the ground.

Back—Long and broad.

Wings—Moderately developed, and carried close to the body.

Tail—Rather long, and carried very upright, the more so the better.

Thighs—Short, stout and wide apart. Legs—Short.

Plumage—Very abundant and soft.

Color: Bill—Bright orange, perfectly even, and free from all dark-colored spots.

Legs—Bright orange.

General Plumage—White, shaded with canary color—the under plumage being a deeper shade, getting paler toward the surface, which, with time and exposure, becomes nearly pure white.—Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.

THE CLASSES OF FOWLS.

The New Standard of Perfection classifies poultry as follows:

American Class.—Barred, Pea-Comb Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes; Black, Mottled and White Java; American Dominiques, and Jersey Blues.

Asiatic Class.—Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black Langshans.

Mediterranean Class.—Brown, Rose-Comb Brown, White, Rose Comb White, Black and Dominique Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; Blue Andalusian and Black Spanish.

Polish Class.—White Crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff Laced Polish.

Hamburg Class.—Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, White and Black Hamburgs, and Redcaps.

French Class.—Mottled Houdans, Black Crevecoeurs and Black La Fleche.

English Class.—White, Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings.

Game and Game Bantam Class.—Black-Breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White and Black Games; Black Breasted Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White and Black Game Bantams; Black Sumatra Games, and Black Breasted Red Malays.

Bantam (other than Game) Class.—Golden and Silver Sebright; White and Black Rose Combed; White Booted; Buff Pekin or Cochin; Black Tailed Japanese; White Crested, and White Polish.

Miscellaneous Class.—Black Russians, White Silkies, and White Sultans.

Turkey Class.—Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and Black Turkeys.

Duck Class.—White Pekin, White Aylesbury, Colored Rouen, Black Cayuga; Colored and White Muscovy; Gray and White Call; Black East Indian, and White Crested.

Geese Class.—Gray Toulouse, White Embden, Gray African; Brown and White Chinese; Gray Canada, and Colored Egyptian.

So it can be seen by the above we have nearly one hundred varieties of fowls in this country, to say nothing of a number not yet passed upon by the American Poultry Association. What is the farmer to do in making his selection? The American, Asiatic and English classes are the birds for broilers—the Mediterranean for eggs. Cross the latter upon any of the former and the result will be excellent. For fancy, the Polish and Hamburgs are very good. Of the French, we prefer the

Houdans; they are a first-class fowl in every way. Of Games any of the varieties are good, especially for crossing. Bantams are tor pets, and where only a limited space can be given. In turkeys we like the Bronze the best; ducks, Pekin; geese, Toulouse.

Where no attempt is made at "fine feathers," "strictly pure bred," etc., we advise crosses. There is more money in market poultry than fancy fowls—unless the breeder has a well advertised reputation. But that costs considerable money. Farmers had better let their hands off of it.

GOLDEN EGGS.

An Eastern poultry-keeper says that where a large field of tobacco is grown the turkey will do sufficient work destroying the large green worms that often do much damage. A turkey hen and her brood will search every hill, and not a single plant will be missed.

Young ducks should be marketed when they weigh about three pounds each, and may be sold either alive or dressed, the best prices being obtained for the dressed carcasses. The best time for selling young ducks is in June and July; they should be plump and fat.

Geese will eat turnips if they are chopped into small pieces and placed in a trough of water, but it is more economical to cook the turnips, add a lot of chopped hay and ground grain, and feed warm. If coarse, bulky food could be provided for all classes of fowls, it would not only lessen the expense, but greatly assist in promoting their health and laying qualities.

A dust bath to fowls is as necessary to the health of fowls as bathing with water is to mankind, and it not only keeps them clean but it helps to keep them clear from vermin. If a box of road dust in which is put a quarter of a pound of sulphur, is kept in a dry place where fowls can have the run of it, there will be much less trouble with sick fowls, the sickness many times being the direct consequence of the presence of lice or mites on the fowls.

If the Brahmas are to be kept, the fences need not be very high, the roosts should be low, and the quarters contain plenty of room.

Hens thrive much better without cocks than with them; as soon as the chicks are hatched, and no more are desired, remove all the cocks. One advantage in so doing is that the eggs from hens not with cocks will keep three times as long as will those suitable for hatching, which is very important as the season becomes warmer. —Poultry Monthly.

A hen and chicks in a garden sometimes prove beneficial, as they destroy many insects, but they should be kept away from plots that have been recently seeded.

HE CAN MOW, TOO.

Secretary Rusk Shows That He Can Handle the Scythe,

As Secretary Rusk sat at his desk, his gaze fell upon the workmen engaged in mowing the first crop of grass on the grounds of the agricultural department. Something in their movements did not satisfy his eye, and turning to Chief Clerk Rockwood, he said: "I'd like to go out there and give those fellows points."

"You'd better turn that over to me," responded Major Rockwood. "I can mow all around you."

"Not much," replied the Secretary.

"As the boys say, 'You ain't built that way.'"

This morning, as they rode up the Ave- pay our readers to write them.

nue to the department building, the sight of the mowers alongside brought to mind yesterday's banter, and without a word the secretary and chief clerk leaped from the carriage to the lawn, and grabbing each a scythe from the astonished laborers, began to swing them in the most approved style. The tall form of the secretary moved rapidly along a wide swath, amid the plaudits of an admiring crowd attracted by the unusual spectacle, while Major Rockwood more modestly held his own contest. But he did not make good his boast'of mowing all around the secretary.

Anything that tends to alleviate the overworked condition of farmers' wives should certainly be hailed with delight, and the system that takes the cream at your door and removes it elsewhere to be developed into golden butter is an inestimable boon to many a tired woman burdened with a multiplicity of household cares.

The Frog and the Ball of Butter.

A lady of this town recently set a pot of cream in a spring near the house, so that it might keep cool. During the night a frog fell into the cream pot, and in his struggle to get out actually churned the cream, so that when the lady visited the pot the next morning she found the frog sitting on a ball of butter, washing his feet in the buttermilk.—Middletown Enterprise.

In the midst of a letter from the well known writer A. L. Crosby, of Catonsville, Md., occurs the following: "I can testify to the quality of the goods made by The Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co., of Clinton, Iowa. Creameries, Churns, &c." With such an endorsement it will certainly pay our readers to write them.

GARDEN NO ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Editor Md. Farmer.

Wm. H. Moon, Glenwood Fruitand Ornamental Nurseries. Morrisville, Pa.

D. H. Patty, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. Agents Wanted.

Wiley & Co. General Nurserymen and Importers, Cayuga. N. Y.

Northern Grown Seeds, Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin Win Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choicest New & Standard Fruits. Bridgeton, N. J.

P. Emerson, Specialties—Peach, Pear & Apple Wyoming, Del.

H. W. Hales,

Ridgewood, N. J. New and Rare Plants.

Samuel C. Moon, Ornamental Trees & Shrubs.

Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Roehester, N. Y.

Lewis Roesch, Grape Vines and Small Fruits. Fredonia, N. Y.

C. E. Allen, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Roses, Bulbs. Brattleboro, Vt.

Wm. Parry, Grap. s, etc. Small Fruits. Parry, N. J.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Seeds and Thoroughbred Stock. Phil'a, Pa.

Thos. Meehan & Son, Oaks, Rare Ornamentals, Germantown, Pa.

Henry A. Dreer, Seeds, Plants and Garden Supplies. Philadelphia, Pa.

Z. DeForest Ely & Co. The Popular Seedsmen. Philadelphia, Pa.

W.M.Peters & Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.

Robert C. Reeves, Seeds, Fertilizers, Implements. New York, N. Y.

Delano Moore, Presque Isle, Aroostook Co. Me.

Diamond White Grape Co. Best White Grape ever in-

Price & Reed, Imported & Home grown Vegetable & Flower Seeds. Albany, N.Y.

E. & J. C. Williams, Berries. Montelair, N.J.

Bush & Son & Meissner, Grape Vines. Bushberg, Mo.

Crosman Gros, Seeds & Plants, wholesale and Rochester, N. Y.

W. D. Beatie, ed to the South. Atlanta, Ga.

F. Barteldes, & Co. Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Ks.

Miami, J. D. Kruschke, Box 824. Piqua, Ohio.

Roop & Zile, Seed and Plant Growers. Westminster, M.1

Parsons & Sons Co. (Limited), Flushing, N.Y. Rare Trees & Shrubs.

Fred W. Kelsey, The best Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants, New York, N. Y.

P. J. Berckmans, to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Frank Ford & Sons Seeds & Nursery stock. Ravenna, Ohio.

F. H. Mooers, Eastern grown Garden Seeds. Pittston, Maine.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A CHANGE NECESSARY, III. Currauts.

Why do we want a change? Because the past few years have shown us that we can't pay the demands against us and live, except at "a poor dying rate." The present year is not flattering in its prospects as to anything better than the past, for those depending upon the old crops. This

is why a change is necessary—we've got to find something better or "go under."

The method of the past has too often been to buy large quantities of commercial fertilizers, generally on credit, and trust for the crop to pay for them and also supply us with money for our hired men, and our own wants besides. Often it does not do this, and we have found ourselves very much "out in the cold" at the end of the vear.

The great change is to place less land under the plow, and having raised what grain is necessary for use on the farm to supply family and stock, give the balance of plowed land to crops in a condensed form which will pay for all labor. Land thrown out of the immediate occupation of plowed crops should be made permanent grass lands perhaps, or be turned into orchards of fruit or nuts.

Having drawn into smaller proportions the plowed land, give to it all the mannre you can afford and then decide what you will grow upon it.

Don't decide on only one thing, how-You want a number of different things, so that if one fails you will have something left to fall back upon.

Look over your nearest market and see what is needed there; what has generally brought a good price and been in steady demand.

It has been my experience that one thing, currants, have been in good demand and the prices have always been comparatively high. If presented in good shape, selected bunches, in one quart strawberry boxes, with a little garnishing of flowers, the price is sure and the sale prompt. In these, as in all other cases, imperfect, mashed, carelessly handled buckets of currants are not wanted at high prices. The eye must be gratified to secure the best results.

all small fruits, where you can yourselves reach the markets, does the work for you.

I have been reckoning up the yield from an acre of currants and am well satisfied that it will require but a very short time to obtain more income from one acre of these than from any ten acres of wheat I have ever seen. The labor is perhaps greater; but it is not enough greater to offset the difference in the amount of land.

The cost of bringing an acre af currants into bearing is in the first planting. After that every year will enable the setting out from cuttings all that will be needed to cover as much land as may be desired. The Red Dutch can be had for about \$20. per thousand, and if properly set out the loss will be nothing. If the trial would be made with the least possible cost in money, and time being little object, cuttings may be had for a very small outlay, and are exceedingly easy to root.

The best distance apart for currants is 4 feet each way, 2722 to the acre. fall is equally as good a time to set them out as the spring.

I must leave until next month remarks on other small fruits.

CHAPMAN.

RAILROAD FARMING.

A new idea in railroad enterprise has been developed by the Georgia Southern, which runs out of Macon, Ga. It has determined to establish a model farm on its line, as an advertisement of that section's tributary resources. The farm is intended mainly to show what can be done on the soil and in the climate of that section. But it is expected it will serve another purpose, perhaps, more thoroughly if less conspicuously. It will be a model farm for the farmers already living in that sec-The same treatment in the marketing of tion. It will teach them new ideas, afford them new incentives, lift them out of the rut of one-cropism upon the high plane of diversification and prosperity. The Montgomery Advertiser commends this new idea to the great systems of railroads penetrating the various sections of the South.—Sun.

HOW TO FEED THEM.

That is the question. Every country householder should try to have a vegetable garden, for peas, beans, young turnips and salads freshly gathered are very superior to those which can be bought. Of all the country luxuries fresh vegetables are the Especially does the tired cit, delight in the green peas, the crisp lettuce, the fresh strawberries. The large family of salads can make the plainest dinner delightful. Given a clear beef sonp, a slice of fresh fish, a bit of spring lamb with mint sauce, some green peas and fresh potatoes, a salad of lettuce or sliced tomatoes, a potato salad with onion, and one has a good dinner. A lady who has conquered the salad question can laugh at the caprices of cooks. An egg salad is a very good dish for a hungry company, and a cold ham on the sideboard will feed a multitude. Many people have cold meats and warm vegetables for their dinner in summer. That is not healthy. Let all the dinner be cold, or all hot. It is better to eat one hot meat a day in summer, for the digestion is aided by the caloric. It is strange, the inability to get a good meal off the centers of travel in America. the Catskills two young men nearly starved to death a few years ago in taking a walking tour, nothing being obtainable at farmhouses or country taverns but sodden pork fried in bad fat. The true luxuries of the country-cream, tender chickens, fresh eggs—are rarely to be produced in country

neighborhoods. One must go to the cities for these. The broiled fish, broiled chickens, broiled steaks and chops are always satisfactory. The gridiron made St. Lawrence fit for heaven, and its qualities have been elevating and refining ever since to our poor human nature.—Evening Star.

GARDEN CULTIVATION.

All things in the garden are best when growth proceeds at a rapid pace. To this end something more is required than rich soil. The very best aid is that the surface should be kept in a finely pulverized condition. It should be carefully broken up after every shower, so that no crust is formed on it.

The most essential thing for rapid growth is that the air shall have sufficient access to the roots to carry there the lifegiving, plant-nonrishing elements which the atmosphere supplies in great abundance.

It was once thought that if the leaves could be free to absorb the gifts of the air, that was enough. The roots could supply the mineral and all would be well. The vegetables however are now found to get through their roots by proper manipulation of the surface soil the greatest part of what the air brings to them.

Let the surface soil of the garden have attention after every shower. It must not cake or become hard, if you would have vegetables in their best estate from rapid growth.

Of course the weeds must be duly kept under; but if, after each shower, the surface is broken and pulverized, the weeds will be effectually killed during the early part of the season. When the dry season comes on, then it will be necessary to stir the surface frequently to have the cool air of the night penetrate the soil and the



THE EARLY GRAIN.

dews effect their best work. This will help away with the weeds also. The dry weeks, however, breed neglect and weeds grow rapidly; be sure to give them frequent touches while they are small and they will never get large enough to do harm.

Always by skillful labor get from your garden the very best it can give you. In this lies success.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SAN DIEGO CORRESPONDENT.

News from the far Pacific, from the most South Western point of our vast Country, may not have that general attraction to your readers, which comes from points nearer home; but as a variety it may do some good. Who does not want to throw aside the common topics of house life occasionally and read of the lands of Oranges and Lemons and their kindred fruits? It is well to place our surroundings in the back ground now and then and catch breathings from the sweet fields of paradise.

I am just back from the great Fruit Growers' annual Convention held in National City and as a matter of course my brain is teeming with what I have seen.

Flowers—they were beyond computation! Almost every flower you could think of and hundreds whose names were not familiar. Roses without number and of magnificent quality. The air was heavy with the rich perfune. Orange blossoms, comparatively rare in your cold climate, were the common heritage here and in the greatest profusion.

Of fruits, the Orange and the Lemon were of course the predominating feature of the exhibition, and such fruit in beauty and in magnitude my eyes never before looked upon. Monstrous Pears weighing

from three to four pounds each, and immense oranges so lucious it was barely possible to comply with the "Hands off," so plentifully sprinkled amid the fruit. Indeed, "Lead us not into temptation," might very well apply to such an exhibition of magnificent fruit dainties.

There were two kinds of fruit entirely new to me: Loquet, a species of plum belonging to this region of perpetual summer; and Custard Apples. I had the opportunity of examining the latter. When cut open it had the appearance of a pawpaw more than any thing else that I can compare it with.

It was a season of great enjoyment for me, and while I cannot fully describe the various beauties and bounties of this prolific land; still I treasure in my heart all the glowing reality, as belonging only to the imagination I used to entertain when at the north, of some delicious region of fairy land, akin to the child's idea of heaven's peace, plenty and happiness.

A place where there is no heat and no cold, no "Yellow Jack," no malaria, where it is just lovely all the time! How can one's heart make other than pictures of such tranquility, and joy, and sweet contentment, as will give to our life its very best years of joy as they glide onward towards its close. It is indeed a foretaste of the "beautiful beyond." E. W. S.

SEEDLINGS.

One point in which most farmers fail in their garden management is in not providing enough seed and making successive plantings, so as to prolong the supply.

Where best results are desired in grape culture close pruning must be practiced. It is undeniable that grape vines left to the course of nature will in many instances produce very satisfactory crops and of

perfection of fruit is desired, in the size and completeness of bunches, pruning must be practiced.

An Ohio farmer, in relation to killing the potato beetle, says: "Take equal parts of copperas and slaked lime, using five pounds of each for twenty gallons of water, and sprinkle it on the vines with a bush. I had a field alive with the beetles, and after one dose not a single one could be found; and, besides, it benefits the plants."

It doesn't pay to keep a lot of inferior fruit and cider apple trees on the farm. They take a good deal of strength from the soil and occupy just as much space as profitable varieties. Better graft in some of the best varieties if the trees are worth grafting. If not cut them down.

If you want a profitable garden buy an abundance of seed, and then as soon as a crop is past use, remove it and plant something else.

One dollar spent intelligently for annual flower seeds will furnish the lady of the house with a freshly cut bouquet every morning the season through.

A blockhead armed with a saw and oruning shears is as destructive in an orchard as a bull in a china store. careful, experienced hand, for a day or two, and take lessons of him.

Fresh hard-wood ashes are worth for the orchard fully as much as six times their weight in fresh horse manure, and other ashes have a corresponding value. addition of salt to ashes is said to still further increase their fertilizing properties.

A Tennessee farmer made an application of one handful of ground sulphur and the

equally satisfactory quality, but where the same of salt to about a peck of ashes, mixed together thoroughly, then applied it to the collars of the apple trees that were badly infested with the borer. says the remedy killed the worms and saved the trees.

> A correspondent of the Husbandman believes that new orchards should not be started on the sites of old ones. The only hope he believes would be in replacing the soil with that from another field in which no appletree roots have fed, and then keep the surface well manured.

> The air assists in the growth of plants when it goes down to the roots. It not only serves as a chemical agent, but warms the ground, carries off surplus moisture and assists in decomposing plant food. Deep plowing allows the air to enter and warm the soil.

ARE THEY A FAILURE?

Do Agricultural Colleges Help Farmer's Sons or Injure Them?

W. O. Atwater, in charge of the work at experiment station established by the Agricultural Department, assisted by A.W. Harris and A. C. True, of his division, is preparing a bulletin, which will be published this year, giving a history of the Department, its present organization and a sketch of the progress of education in agricultural colleges and schools. this latter head the subject of agricultural instruction is discussed at length. acknowledged that the purpose for which agricultural colleges were established in the several states, and to which the government contributed by liberal grants of land and money, has not been realized. The colleges do not educate men for the farms, but for professions, and the tendency of their teachings has been to draw young men from the farms, instead of fitting for work on them. The curriculum in most cases is too extensive for the average farmer's son to undertake, and in most cases, also, the expenses are too great for the average farmer's son to meet. The consequence is that the class for whom the colleges were designed have received almost absolutely no benefit from their existence.

WORDS FROM SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Elsewhere we have given a short description of the recent Horticultural Fair, at National City, a few miles south of San Diego. Our correspondent has sent us many interesting extracts from the papers covering the season of the exposition.

As an example of what can be done in that region a short account is sent of the Bonnie Brae Ranche, of H. M. Higgins:

On thirty acres of this ranch there are over 2000 fruit trees, which were planted with due conformity to order and taste, affording one of the best possible illustrations of what can be accomplished in eighteen years of orchard culture in this climate.

All the trees grew from seed planted here by Mr. Higgins. From the day he plowed his first acre he has been his own nurseryman, giving his personal attention to the development of lemon and orange, until they attained that perfection which now makes the products of this ranch so eagerly sought for in the markets of Southern California.

A Rare Lemon.

This is the home of the Bonnie Brac lemon, that large, thin-skinned, intensely acetic, seedless fruit that one rarely sees in an Eastern market. Plucking one from a branch that hung over his head, Mr. Higgins held it in his hand and related its history to his visitor.

"When I came to California," said he, "my first undertaking in lemon culture was the purchase of two barrels of Messina lemons in San Francisco. I took them down to the ranch and allowed them to rot. Then I planted the seed and awaited developments. When the trees grew up and bore fruit I had every variety of the lemon, from the coarse lemon citron up to the fine specimen which I hold in my hand. This was the perfect lemon in my estimation, and I believe every one who is a judge of fruit will agree with me.

After that I attended to the cultivation of 100 trees bearing this species, and am now able to place about 250 boxes of the fruit on the market every year. One good sized lemon will make four pies for the reason that its acid has four times the strength of the common variety. Professor Hilgard, of the California State University, analyzed the Bonnie Brae and pronounced it superior to all. The acid is almost transparent.

When I first sent them to the San Francisco exhibitions one of the judges wanted me to name them the 'Higgins' lemon, but I said, 'No, name them after the ranch, Bonnie Brae.' So Bonnie Brae is the name by which they will always be known.

Over there, there are 400 trees of the ordinary lemon, each tree bearing annually from four to ten boxes. Lemon trees are always in blossom and always in fruit, and I can pick ripe lemons in this orchard every day in the year."

The Citrus Belt.

"Where is the citrus belt?"

"The citrus belt extends all through the State, but the lemon can be raised only in certain localities, where there are cool summers. Sweetwater valley has a temperature admirably adapted to its development. There is no orange scale in localities where there are cool summers."

"You have had great success with oranges, have you not?"

"Well, I ought to be successful. I have certainly expended enough time and labor to receive a reward. My 1,200 orange trees all sprang from the seed which I put into the ground myself. There are 1,000 seedlings, bearing all the year round, from which I gather about 5,000 boxes. Then there are 200 navels, each of which produce two big boxes of oranges a year. A great demand comes for the latter variety, but for a real fine table orange, there are one or two kinds of seedlings that are preferable, I think."

Apples, peaches and pears, fruits that the generality of Eastern visitors suppose to be indigenous to the soil of a more northern latitude, flourish here with all the vigor characteristic of the citrus species, while olives and pomegranates also grow in the same orchard. This circumstance is accounted for solely by the remarkable equability of this semi-tropic climate.

Having been an active practitioner of lemon and orange culture for eighteen years, Mr Higgins naturally ranks as high authority in the science, and his advice is not only sought far and wide, but a great many orchardists in this and adjoining counties come to him for buds to graft or cuttings to transplant. Indeed, nearly every citrus fruit tree in San Diego county was propagated at this place.

A. L. Black, Florist.

We have had uniformly pleasant dealings with the florist A. L. Black, whose beautiful plants have called forth admiration whenever used on festive occasions.

His ample houses and grounds are central being of easy access, on Chase St., just east of the Fall's bridge. He gives everything his personal attention and superintendence, and all are consequently well pleased and fully satisfied. You who have occasion for a florist's services give him a call.

Blair sville, Pa., April 26th 1889. I the undersigned can truthfully say, that I have used David E. Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders for two years and think One Dollar invested in them worth more than Twenty Dollars worth of any kind of Feed. I have cured Colds and Distempers of long standing with them.

J. M. Osboon, Livery and Sales Stables, Blairsville, Pa.

Changing Its Title.

The well-known firm of Oliver Ditson & Co., Music Publishers, will hereafter be known as OLIVER DITSON COMPANY. Mr. Chas. H. Ditson, in the new corporation, represents the name so familiar to every newspaper reader. The firm includes Mr. John C. Havnes and Chas. H. Ditson, (former partners) and five gentlemen who have hitherto held prominent positions in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia stores. The successful firm enters on the second half century of its existence with a large stock and extensive business, and with every probability of large and rapid increase.

We rather prefer butter that is made by a woman, if she is up to the times in butter making. We feel sure there is no dirt in it "even by implication." There are few men who are cut out for butter makers.

—Orange County Farmer.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER

AND

NEW FARM.

Walwoth & Co.,

Editors and Publishers.

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and for ten years the only one.

27 EAST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, June 1889.

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If 5000 are allowed to run over a single number without paying, it is a cost to us of \$500., which we cannot afford to lose. Few of our subscribers take this into consideration. While we like to be as generous as possible, let us have a little justice on both sides.

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THE MILLIONS IN U.S. TREASURY.

Was ever such a sight before offered to a people? The great body of its citizens struggling against depression in all business affairs; the farmers striving to find some means of comfortable livelihood without relinquishing their farms; the mechanics in open revolt against low wages; all classes suffering except monopolists, trusts and non-productive occupations; was there ever such a sight before as fifty, or more, men for months employed in the counting of the hundreds of millions lying idle in the treasury?

Such a sight, while continued and increased taxes are heaped upon the producers for the greater benefit of the monopolies, the trusts and non-producers!

Such is the sight which we as a people are now invited to witness! The remedy of course is in the hands of the people, if they will take means of preventing the wholesale bribery of voters by the moneyed power.

We ask farmers everywhere to consider this state of things. Are you willing to be ground down by heavy and still heavier taxes, while hundreds of millions of dollars are lying idle in the Treasury, or are awaiting the useless and extravagant appropriations of Congress to squander it?

Necessary taxation is not objectionable; but useless taxation upon any portion of the people—especially if for the benefit of another portion of them—is an abomination.

The farmers have the making of the laws and they should take this matter seriously into consideration.

The first law should be one requiring the oath of every voter that he has not received and does not expect to receive pay in any shape for the vote to be cast by him at any election, in the shape of bribe or purchase of vote. The next law should be, that no taxation should be imposed except for the economical administration of the Government. An army of able-bodied paupers should not be supported by the people, in the shape of useless office holders, class pensioners and political bummers.

The next law should be the overthrow of giant monopolies, vast trusts and all similar organizations built up to feed upon the vitals of the people.

It is unnecessary, however, to continue this list. As you think day by day of the fact that 50 or 60 men for months to come will be engaged in counting the millions of useless taxes you have paid, you should take some means of making your burdens lighter and preventing any further stripping of your pockets to add to this useless—yea, far worse than useless—accumulation.

Pleasant Homes are the great blessings of country life. Freedom from great anxieties, freedom from the worries concerning life's necessities—food, clothing and shelter—absolute freedom from slavish dependence upon others, time for the culture and enjoyment of those traits that make life happy. Why not pleasant homes?

THE OYSTER FARMING.

We have just received the Essay of Dr. Oemler delivered before the Georgia State Commission, which abounds in facts and statistics on the subject of this most precious bi-valve.

The subject of Oyster Farming is touched upon in this essay far enough to exhibit its necessity and its profit.

The great oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay do not receive a very large share of attention, although they incidentally enter into the author's estimates.

Ovster Farming, however, is yet destin-

ed to become one of the leading industries of Maryland and one of the most profitable. The essayist mentions a young man who placed \$500 in such a farm, and took from his planting the third year \$3000, and the fourth year \$2000 additional—thus getting in four years 1000 per centum on his investment.

No State in the Union has the surface of oyster beds to compare with the State of Maryland and only millions of dollars can estimate their prospective value. In the past the natural supply has been sufficient to render Farming in a measure unnecessary; but that time is nearly ended. The future demands the utmost care to be exercised over the natural beds, and every encouragement to be given to those who will enter upon Oyster Farming.

This subject involves a great problem for legislation, and it is not too soon to have it impressed upon the minds of our legislators. The one who can give the best, the most just, the most profitable solution of it, will deserve high honors at the hands of our citizens.

The question of individual rights, and State rights, to the waters where Oysters may be planted should be regulated by law. Always a great liberality should be shown to the owners of lands bordering on these waters. In every way, even by State bounties if necessary oyster planting should be encouraged. We shall from time to time recur to this subject.

HOBBIES.

Some have very peculiar hobbies, and ride them to the death. Our esteemed contemporary, The Country Gentleman, seems to have one on feeding rations for cattle, and column after column and page after page, are filled with very profound disquisitions. It is the organ of the cattle menu.

PERMANENT CROPS.

The Permanent Crops for farming should claim especial attention: They are the Orchards—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Cherries, Plums; the Small Fruits—Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries,

Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries; the Vegetables—Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish, Hops; the Stock—in addition to that usually carried, Bees, Poultry, Fish. In this enumeration we have omitted intentionally grass, tree farming or forestry, and nuts.

STOCK FOR THE FARM.

Address any of this list of Breeders and Dealers and you will find a prompt answer if you mention the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.

—Editor Md. Farmer.

Reid Brothers, English Shires, Clydesdales, Shetland Ponies, Janesville, Wis,

Geo.F.Davis & Co. Originators Victoria Swine. Dyer, Ind.

E.H. Smith, Standard bred Horses, Fancy Pigs and Poultry. Salem, N. J.

J. C. & D. Pennington. Cattle. Paterson, N. J.

For the Maryland Farmer.

STOCK ON THE FARM. III.

Grass the Great Renovator. Silos
the Hope of the Future. The
Farmer's Bank at Home.
The Blessed Cow.
The Horse.
The Sheep and the Dog.

I half promised to show to what extent ensilage is of value on the farm. But upon a sober, second thought, I have concluded that would be only waste of time and patience.

Everyone knows, now, that from the best thoroughbred in the stable to the broiler chicken peeping in the early springtime, the ensilage is a delicious meal. Why enlarge upon it? It is nonsense any

longer to try to confute those who "can't see it," just because they "won't" see it. Besides I wish to give a little attention to another subject.

I want to comment a little upon the Hon. Frank Brown's address at the Convention of Editors on May 6th, in your city. I think this one of the most pointed addresses I have read for a long time.

It is probably true that we cannot raise meat to supply our markets at a profit, competing with western fed cattle; but we need the very best cattle for home use and to keep our farms growing into fertility. We are able to stock our farms much more perfectly than when we used once to lead the world in the best pure bred cattle—more perfectly, because the silo may now be our help.

Cattle, also, are worth to us vastly more than the mere carcass and hide, horns and hoofs. We need that class of stock which will pay for itself several times over long before it is sent to the block. On this account we want the very best blood that can be had. You, Mr. Editor, every now and then put in a word in favor of "grades," and you may be all right when talking about improving our shabby scrub cows on the old run-down farms of which we have too many. But we want the "simon

pure" breeds in Maryland in preference to any grades that I have met with.

As to thoroughbreds, and I mean horses when I say thoroughbreds, I am with Post Master Brown every time and all the time. Maryland should not have allowed the palm to be taken away from her in respect to them. It is quite true that Gov Bowie's stable makes a good show on the race track, and in the course of the year shows a fair share of "Firsts;" but the reputation of Auld Lang Syne is gone—is certainly gone now—can we be privileged to say, "it may return?" We hope so. In this connection I wish you would print the following from the before mentioned address:

"Maryland was once famous for its herds of pure-blooded cattle. Baltimore was formerly one of the largest cattle importing ports in this country. the advent of corporations all this business has practically departed from Baltimore and Maryland. Formerly we raised our own beef cattle and also had beef on the hoof for sale; now we get it from the West. Formerly we bred and sold highgrade stock in horses, cattle and sheep. Now the high-bred stock goes West, and in that direction we must look for the grade of stock that ought to be grazing upon our own hillsides.

Can we not bring back to Maryland her olden name and fame? It only requires organization and effort. If the men interested in this subject were to follow the example of men engaged in other lines of business we would have such an awakening among the farmers and breeders of this state as would astonish the Rip Van Winkles among our people.

Every trade, industry, profession and occupation is organized into exchanges, associations and societies. Why should not the agriculturist have his exchange?

And what better opportunity could be

had than that presented by the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association? We start with a magnificent endowment by the State of Maryland of a most valuable property right at the City of Baltimore.

That means swift, safe transportation by rail to any part of the United States or by inside water route to any part of the Atlantic coast between Boston and Florida. It means stables and buildings here with every appliance to secure the care and safety of property of any kind sent for exhibition. It means the very best methods of effecting sales and transfers of stock, produce, lands or any sort of property.

With such an organization as we can perfect we can institute a series of horse and cattle fairs here that will restore to this State its old-time reputation as a stock market, and give it a national reputation.

In the matter of transportation we have unsurpassed facilities by which freight of any kind may be carried without disarrangement from the point of shipment immediately to the place of destination.

The climatic advantages, the adaptability of soil and water to the stockbreeder and farmer are not surpassed by that of any State on the Atlantic seaboard.

Nothing is required but an intelligent co-operation and association of interests to place the good old State of Maryland in the front rank of modern agricultural development.

The timber that covers our mountains and the minerals that lie in our hills are sources of wealth that will contribute to Maryland's prosperity long after this generation has passed away. We have mountains of marble and granite, miles upon miles of coal mines bearing the most valuable steam coal in the world, unexcelled limestone veins, factories of cotton and wool with water power, mill sites in abundance, and everything necessary to

make our people prosperous and happy.

Does it not seem a shame that a State so blessed in all its material interests should permit itself to be neglectful of the great reputation which it heretofore enjoyed as the home of thoroughbred horses, cattle and live stock?"

I do not think I need add anything to this letter on this subject. Should not every one of our readers make himself ready to become a member of such an organization for the good of Maryland?

NISBET.

HOG CHOLERA.

From the Agr. Dept. comes, with the compliments of Hon. J. M. Rusk, an elaborate report of Dr. D. E. Salmon, on Hog Cholera. The following comprise the established facts concerning the malady, after the most thorough investigation:

- 1. The disease is a contagious and infectious one, and may be contracted by a healthy hog from a diseased one, or from infected premises, and the contagion may be carried from farm to farm in various ways.
- 2. It is a bacterial disease, the germ having been first accurately figured and described in 1885, and studied almost constantly since that time.
- 3. The germ is readily cultivated in various media, is transmissible to other animals than hogs, from which it may be retransmitted to swine and produce a fatal form of the disease.
- 4. A fatal disease similar to hog cholera, which has been named "swine plague" to distinguish it from the disease first met with, was discovered during the progress of these investigations. It is also a germ disease, widely distributed and fatal, and may exist as a complication in outbreaks of hog cholera.

- 5. The disease may generally be prevented by isolation of the animals, and by cleanliness combined with simple measures of disinfection.
- 6. Outbreaks of hog cholera are to be checked by separating the well from the diseased animals and practising disinfection.
- 7. Infected premises may be made safe for the admission of a new herd by disinfecting with lime or other disinfectants, and allowing three to six months to elapse after the disease has disappeared.
- 8. Medicines have not been found to greatly influence the course of the disease.
- 9. Inoculation has been tested in almost every form as a preventive, without satisfactory results.
- 10. Hog cholera is apparently identical with a disease which has lately been described in various parts of Europe.

STOCK FOOD.

Henry E. Alvord, director of the Maryland Experiment station gives the following conclusions in Bulletin No. 3, on the subject of Stock Food:

- 1. In Maryland and adjacent States the maximum crop of green forage per acre, in bulk and weight, can be obtained by growing Indian corn or sorghum cane, and the largest yield per acre of dry matter and of digestible substance can be produced by well-selected varieties of the same class of plants.
- 2. For the greatest quantity of fodder, green or dry, corn or cane should be grown in drills far enough apart to permit easy and sufficient cultivation, the space between rows to be governed somewhat by the size of varieties grown, and the plants to be thin enough in the drills to give ample air and light to assure maturity. For corn of the largest varieties the nearest definite rule that can be safely given is to

plant the rows three to three and one half feet apart and single stalks six to eight inches apart in the rows.

- 3. For best quality of fodder the same method should be followed as for greatest quantity. The chemical composition of fodder corn grown in different ways is found to be very similar, and the exceptions occurring do not justify any modification of the advice just given for getting best quality.
- 4. The untritive ratio and percentage of dry substance digestible are slightly in favor of the thicker seeding, but not enough so to compensate for loss in quantity of crop.
- 5. Thick seeding appears to cause a decrease in the relative amount of nitrogen in the albuminoid form. This diminishes the value of the fodder, as the amide nitrogen is considered to have a less nutritive value.
- 6. To get the most food value on an acre of corn or cane, it should not be cut till the plants begin to show signs of drying and withering and the seeds begin to glaze.
- 7. The product of an acre of sowed corn as ordinarily grown has usually a food value little more than half as great as the product of the same acre in drills, as above advised.
- 8. The labor expended in the cultivation required by the drill system is profitably applied, as shown by the saving of seed and the increased crop.
- 9. A crop of fodder corn grown in drills and well cultivated serves to clean and improve the land. Sowed corn (broadcasted) or thickly drilled fodder allows weeds and grass to grow and perfect their seeds, and "fouls" the land.
- 10. To grow a large crop of fodder corn or fodder cane rich land is needed; but heavy manuring, good seed and good cultivation are profitable in securing a good crop. Twenty to thirty tons, green weight

is not an uncommon yield, being equivalent in food value of five to eight tons of good hay per acre.

GATHERED CRUMBS.

Do not let the foreign name or the doubts of the neighbors prevent your having a silo. Preserving food this way is as simple as canning fruit.

There are farmers in the vicinity of all large cities who buy up their beef cattle at a low price, and then fatten them, and not only get well paid for the additional flesh they put on, but also double value for what they bought. There is more money in this fattening business to those who feed judiciously, than most farmers are willing to believe.

A Western breeder states that if farmers will devote their attention to the mutton breeds of sheep they can clear larger profits, even if the wool from such sheep is burned, than from sheep that are kept principally for the profit expected from wool.

There is a mistaken idea with many feeders that hogs fed on middlings; or, middlings, whey and buttermilk, will not make solid pork. The nature of the food, being strong in albuminoids, is evidence that they will make solid muscular meat.

Gates may be properly classed with labor-saving implements and machinery. Some of the fields and inclosures are entered many times a day. A gate is opened and shut in a few seconds. The removal of bars or other barriers requires much greater time and labor.

Pop corn is a valuable crop in some sections. It is sold by the pound, grain and cob together. The rice pop-corn, which is uniformly clear and bright, is the favorite market variety.



For the Maryland Farmer.

THE DAYS OF RENEWED LIFE.

Nature renews her dress.;
The bright spring days have come;
The song bird pours his notes of sweet caress
Around our happy home.

Life's promises again
Invigorate our days,
And nature spreads once more o'er hill and
plain

Her living subtleties.

Oh, wondrous growing soul!
O, blessed life from sleep!
What glorious lessons are in thy control;
How high, how broad, how deep!

Drink in new life, my heart;
New hopes for life to come;
Make broadest faith its brightest views impart
Of man's eternal home.

W.



THEFT END WE SERVE OF SO.

"THAT BLESSED OLD MAID."

"There is no other way, Clara. I am the only relative she has left, and we must invite her here for the winter, anyhow. She and John stayed with father and mother while I was roaming here and there. Now they are all gone, Martha's alone, and its no more than right for me to look out for her for a while. I'll write immediately."

"Yes, Nathan, that is right, I know, but I can't help dreading it. I always had a horror of old maids;" and Mrs. Tracy looked nervously around the plain kitchen of the little farm house.

"You needn't be afraid of Martha; she isn't very old, and, I venture to say, none of the trying, disagreeable old maids we read of."

In spite of his reassuring words Mrs. Tracy dreaded the arrival of her husband's maiden sister, whom he had not seen since the day he left his New England home to try his fortune in the new West.

But, as Clara soon discovered, there was nothing to fear in the quiet, sad-eyed woman who came to them, whose life had been so full of devotion to others, and of noble self-sacrifice, that there had been no time for growing hard and bitter, because some of life's sweetest blessing had been denied her.

The children, Bert and Mabel and baby Ray, with the unerring instinct of childhood felt the depth of her quiet kindness, and took her at once into their loving little hearts.

Miss Tracy, although wholly unobtru-

sive, was observant. This, together with the interest she felt in her brother's family, led her, before she had been many weeks an inmate of his house, to make a discovery.

Nathan, in his desire to get on in the world, was missing much that would have made life pleasant. In thinking so constantly of the future, he was losing all the sweetness of the present. That this was affecting the whole family was only too apparent. It was in Clara's anxious, weary face, and repeated in a less degree upon the countenances of the children.

There seemed to be no rest for them. No relaxation in the struggle for existence. Nothing to vary the weary monotony of every day labor, which, like some huge Jrggernaut, was crushing beneath its wheels all that might make life pleasant. Martha shrank from interference with the habits of her brother's family; but looking ahead, she saw for them nothing but sorrow and disappointment, and felt that something must be done to save them.

Watching for an opportunity to talk alone with Nathan, she gladly accepted an invitation one morning to ride with him to town.

They were rolling rapidly over the level prairie, when Martha broke the silence.

"It is truly exhilerating in this bracing air over these fine roads, especially with so nice a 'rig,' as you call it. The buggy is easy and the horses really fine animals. You must be doing well now, Nathan."

"I suppose I am, Martha; but it has been a hard pull, with losing crops, sickness, etc. We're in debt yet, but with hard work and economy, I guess we can make it in another year."

- "Then what will come next?"
- "I intend to have a nice large barn and some choice cattle; then I shall build a good house and prepare to take comfort. There isn't a better farm than mine for miles around, and I must make the best improvement possible. Then, some day, we'll have the best of everything."
 - "But who will share it with you?"
- "Why, my family, of course!" opening his eyes wide with astonishment.
 - "All except Clara, you mean," solemnly.
- "Why, Martha, how you talk! It is for her I'm working—who else, I'd like to know?"
- "Now, Nathan, just take a few plain words from your sister, who means only kindness. I've had experience, and in my judgment, Clara hasn't vitality enough to take her through another year of hard work. I have your interests at heart, and would not needlessly arouse your fears; but I am convinced that your wife is wearing ont. She must rest from this constant labor, or your children will soon be motherless."
- "Don't Martha, talk in that way! Clara is as well as usual. She was always slender and delicate. I'd gladly have kept her in ease, but she knew she married a poor man, and was willing to work up" He was a little annoyed.
- "I doubt not you have been kind and good to her, and now that she has helped 'work up' so far, I know you will be glad to give her a vacation. You do not realize what it is to care for three children and do all the work that must be done in a farmhouse. She might have been slender when a girl, but not careworn. To-night, if you look at one of her old pictures, you will be convinced I am right."
 - "Suppose I am; what then?"
 - "How much would it cost to send her

back to Ohio for the winter? I can keep house."

- "Simply out of the question. She would not go anyhow, Martha."
- "I thought you didn't know it; but she is as homesick as a child to see her mother and father. She hasn't said so, she never complains, but an unutterable longing fills her eyes, and quick tears when she speaks of them. Sure of your consent and my willingness to keep house for her, she would go gladly."
 - "And you think it would do her good?"
- "Undoubtedly, and it would be the cheapest medicine you could give her, and the surest. Think over it a day or so, Nathan."

That evening, Martha was not surprised to see a startled, anxious look on her brother's face, as he closely regarded his wife, whenever he thought himself unobserved. Husbands are often the blindest of all persons in regard to their wives, but Nathan was convinced. That night when they were alone, he suddenly exclaimed:

"Clara, how would you like to visit your mother this fall?"

She looked at him a moment in silence, while a wave of crimson swept over her pale face. Then turning away she said, brokenly:

- "Don't talk about it, Nat; I know we can't afford it, and I'd rather not speak of it."
- "But we can afford it, and Martha is willing to keep house for me. Now, do you want to go, dear?"

There was an unconscious look of pain in his face, and a tone of reproach in his voice which she could not understand.

- "Oh, Nathan!" she sobbed with her face hidden on his shoulder, "don't imagine that I love you any less, or am tired of our little home; but I do want so much to see my father and mother."
 - "Well, then, you shall go, little wife.

Don't cry so. I didn't know you cared so much; but that settles it, you shall go."

After Mrs. Tracy and the baby were gone, Martha looked around the unornamented rooms and resolved there should be something new, something bright and pretty to welcome back the housekeeper. The "front room" had never been furnished, but after considering her resources, Martha thought she could manage it if she could persuade Nathan into buying a carpet.

"A carpet? Why, Martha!" he exclaimed at her proposal, too astonished to say more.

"What was Clara's old home like? You don't want her to notice too sharp a contrast on her return," said the sister, quietly.

"I may get a new carpet," thoughtfully; "but so many things would have to follow."

"Nat, when father and mother died, we were going to divide the things, but you had no home then, and while John and I stayed, everything remained the same. When I came here I sold or packed everything, and there is a big box for you, which is on its way out here. Besides bedding and clothing, there are pictures, curtains, vases, a table-spread, and some of mother's nice rugs. They will help to furnish the room. I guess you can afford to buy a cane-seat rocker and two chairs, and we'll make the rest."

"I'd like to know how."

"There are two bottomless chairs in the grainery. I will ebonize the frames, cushion seat and back, and with stripes of embroidery and heavy fringe they will be handsome. The old rocker which is forever coming to pieces can be mended and treated likewise, minus the rockers, and you'll have an easy chair. A pine table, which you can make, stained and varnish-

ed, and covered with the spread, will do nicely."

"Well, it sounds practicable. I'll help all I can."

"There will be ottomans to make, a mantel to put up, and a cornice for the curtains. It will take all our spare time all winter, but how pleased Clara will be"

"I intend to have everything nice for her some day."

"Yes, Nat; but a woman must have something to live on in the meantime. There's a love of the beautiful in every woman's heart, and it must be satisfied. If surrounded by grand scenery, the mind can feed on that; but here, in this level, monotonous country, I believe the homes should be very bright and attractive."

"There may be some truth in that but I never thought of that before," replied Nathan.

"It is not common for the man to think about the home as the woman does, for he mingles with the world, while most of her hours are spent inside the four walls. Clara had no time to fix up anything; the baby was a sight of trouble; but if you and the children help, we can do wonders."

And they did. When Chara came home four months later she scarcely knew the place.

"Come and look at your wife," whispered Martha, when Nathen had finished his chores and was ready for a happy evening.

There she was in the pretty room, chatting with the children. Joy and gladness shone through her face, which had lost its sharpness and pallor, and there was an elasticity in her movements which recalled her girlhood.

"She looks ten years younger, Martha; and if I can help it she shall never work so again. You've taught me a lesson I'll

not forget. We'll take all the comfort we can now, if we never get a big house."

"Martha has made it so pretty that we shan't want another," exclaimed Clara, hearing his last remark as they entered the room. "I'm so thankful to you for all this pleasant home-coming."

"Martha deserves the thanks, for she planned it all," said Nathan, catching up the baby.

"You are a jewel, Martha; and to think I was afraid of you and dreaded to have you come."

"Was that because you knew I was an old maid?" said Martha, laughing.

"Yes, that's just it. I didn't know, you see, that you were such a 'blessed old maid."—The Hearthstone.

Riddle & Williams

Have made some fine improvements in their warerooms at 124 N. Howard st., the depot of fine artistic decorations. They now have very attractive show rooms where the very latest styles in mantels, grates, brass goods and the most beautiful specimens of tiles invite the admiration of visitors. They are always pleased to welcome ladies and gentlemen to this display of most desirable art novelties. Call on them or write them.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECH-AM'S PILLS.

TO CATCH RATS.

The Commercial Gazette says, a valuable discovery has been made by Capt. Wheedin, in charge of the animals at the Zoo, Washington, D. C. The building was infested with rats; but nothing would tempt them to enter a trap. Finally the Captain was led to experiment with sunflower seeds which were suffering from

their depredations. The result was that the rats fairly crowded into the traps. Traps which would seem crowded with six or eight rats would some mornings have fifteen in them. Our poultry keeping friends should make a special note of this. It will be useful to housekeepers, also.

A. E. Warner,-Jeweler.

We have one department of manufacturing Jewelry in this city to which we would call the especial attention of our readers.

The above firm makes a specialty of the Manufacture of Repouse Silver in all of its varieties, and the work is very much sought after because of its superior style and workmanship. Besides only the finest standard of silver is used by him in his work. We advise all admirers of Repouse Silver to visit A. E. Warner, Baltimore st., two doors west of Calvert. Not only does he manufacture this line to perfection, however; he keeps also in general stock an extensive assortment of Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, and Plated Ware, etc. His prices are always satisfactory and he is sure to make a friend of everyone who favors him with patronage. We have dealt there, and some of our friends have dealt there, with much personal satisfaction.

WEIGH IT LAST.

A few days ago a friend came in while I was printing butter. She remarked that "you give away your butter by such heavy weight." I kept that butter several days and sent it to market. Imagine my surprise when the person who took it brought it back as too light weight. I tried it with the same scales and found it had lost considerable. I cannot imagine the cause, unless it was the melting of the salt. My advice to my lady friends is, weigh it the last thing before sending it away.—Incog.

Frozen Milk.

The Agricultural Society of France has been shown by M. Guerin that fresh milk may be easily transported to the most distant places in a frozen state, the freshness being retained for an indefinite period. When thawed, though days and weeks after freezing, the milk is said to equal new for cooking, yield of cream, production of butter and cheese, and in all other respects.

Welsh & Bro.-Jewelers.

It does us much good, when those who have been with us year after year express themselves kindly and renew their annual advertisements. Our magazine has many such friends and they are growing. This is but natural; as our circulation grows so should our advertising benefit those who are with us.

Among these we number the firm of Welsh & Bro., 5 East Baltimore st., late of the firm of Canfield Bro. & Co. They have never failed to give satisfaction to our readers who have dealt with them. When looking for the latest novelties in Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Watches, Diamonds, Artistic Pottery and Fancy Goods, do not fail to give them a call.

Lovell Washer Co.

As the hot weather approaches there is hardly a family which is forced to have their washing done in their own houses, but would be blest by securing the Lovell Washer which has been advertised in our magazine. The Editor's family have used it and had the opportunity to compare it with many others previously used—this one has been far in advance of any heretofore tried by us. If you will address them, you will be thankful to us for calling your attention to them.

A Word in Season.

The barking of a pack of hounds may be music, but the barking of the human family is certainly discord. Stop that cough with Humphreys' Specific No. SEVEN.—N. Y. Sportsman.

Humphreys' Specific No. SEVEN possesses true merit. Nothing that we have ever tried in our family equals it for coughs, colds and sore throats.—*Cresco*, *Ia.*, *Plain Devler*.

By our exchanges we observe that similar reports are appearing in every part of the country, and having found Specifics Nos. ONE and SEVEN of priceless value in our own family, we deem the above a "word in season" to our friends and readers.—Mobile, Ala., Blade.

Are you going to purchase a Scale this season? If so, send to Osgood & Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y., for price list.

Books, Catalogues, &c.

Izma; or Sunshine and Shadow, by M. Ozella Shields. A promising Author. 304 pages, paper cover, 25 cents. J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose St., New York.

"That Dutchman," by Julian E. Ralph. A series of humorous sketches. 48 pages, paper cover, 10 cents. J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose St., New York.

How to be Successful on the Road as a Commercial Traveler. By an Old Drummer, paper, price 20c. New York: Fowler & Wells Co., 777 Broadway. In a neat volume of about 100 pages that one can carry in the pocket, we have a condensation of the experience and observation of an old and successful commercial traveler.

Harper's Magazine for June gives a large variety of contributions from very

prominent literary names. All the illustrations are surpassing fair.

The Delineator, with its styles and its comments on dress and dress materials, is an invaluable visitor for the ladies of the family.

The Century always ranks among the A 1 class, and it has lost none of its sprightly youth as the years go by. Fiction, history and fact are illustrated with pen and pencil to perfection.

The reports and bulletins from the U.S. Agr. Dept., the Dept. of State, the Agr. College and the State Experiment Stations have all been interesting during the past month.

Our exchanges have attracted more attention than usual during the past two or three weeks. A wider and more generous spirit than usual is manifest in their comments on passing events. This bodes good for the future.

PLEASANTRIES.

At the Little Rock (Ark.) Telephone Exchange lately, a call came in from a residence for a feed store. "Hello!" "Hello!" "What is it?" "Mamma says send up a sack of oats and a bale of hay," in a child's voice. "Who is it for?" inquired the feed man. "Why, for the cow, of course," said the boy, and closed up.

A gentleman of Americus—who, by the way, had a fad or two-was walking down town the other day with a witty lady, the



intimate friend and guest of his wife, when he began to revile facetiously the gait and carriage of her sex. "Even vou," he said, "walk with a very mechanical step." "Yes," she instantly answered, "I am going with a crank."



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At Adrian (Mich.) a lady saw an enginehouse with a steeple, and innocently asked a gentleman attendant, "What church is that?" The gentleman, after reading the sign, "Deluge No. 3.," replied "I guess it must be the Third Baptist."

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1888.

Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I wish
to say a word in behalf of your wonderful
Chill and Fever Pills. Some months ago a friend, who knew that my wife had been afflicted for months, sent me a package of your pills. I gave them to her and they cured her at once. A neighbor, Mr. Perry had suffered with chills for more than a year, and had taken Quinine until his hearing was greatly injured. Seeing the cure wrought in my wife's case, he procured a bottle of pills and was speedily restored to perfect health. I feel that this is due to you.

Very truly; REV. J. D. DAVIS.

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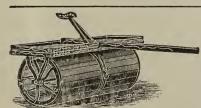
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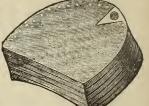
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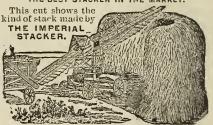
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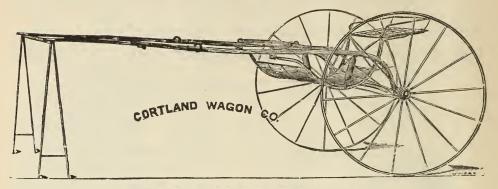
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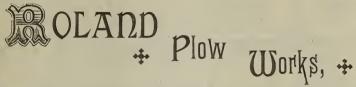
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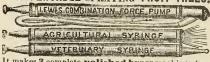
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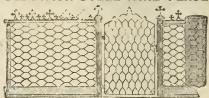
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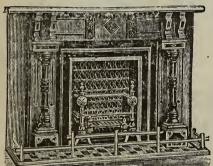
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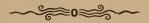
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| A Fertilizer that does not burn out nor sour the land, and which never fails to produce a luxuriant growth of grass for successive years, must be |
| BETTER THAN THE OTHERS. |
| A Fertilizer that makes grass grow where it never grew before, and that covers with paying crops soils that previously had never made any returns, must be |
| BETTER THAN THE OTHERS. |
| A Fertilizer that is so <i>pure</i> that. Prof. Mallett, of the University of Virginia, could find in 100 parts of it only 11/3 parts of "insoluble residue," must be |
| BETTER THAN THE OTHERS. |
| A Fertilizer that numbers of the best farmers of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and adjoining States recommend and are willing to testify to its efficacy and value, must be |
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| And that's what ORCHILLA GUANO is; it is an unadulterated, natural fertilizer that has many competitors, but no equals, and as an old acquaintance says, who has tried them all: |
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